VOL. II .-- NO. 104.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 15, 1856.

SAMUEL C. BUSEY & CO.

THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN is published every afternoon, (except Sunday,) at the corner of Louisians avenue and Tenth atreet, and a delivered to city subscribers (payable to the car-riers) at 6½ centa per week. Single copy, 1 cent. Mail subscribers, 24 00 per annum, or 22 00 for ex months, always in advance. HATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines or less, one insertion, 25 cents; each ad-itional line, 5 cents.

Each additional insertion, half of the above rates.

Displayed advertisements charged solid measure. THE WEEKLY AMERICAN ORGAN is published every Saturday, on the following Terms.

1 copy, one year. \$2 00 | 1 copy, 6 months .\$1 00 8 copies, one year. 5 00 | 5 copies, 6 months .5 00 0 copies, one year. 15 00 | 10 copies, 6 months .8 00 Fig. Payments always in advance.

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

All communications on trainess connected in this paper must be directed to the "American van." Washington city, and be post-paid.

All advertisements for the "Organ" should sauded into the office before twelve o clock, M., of

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence
I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake;
since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baueful foes of a republican
government."—Washington.

"I hope we may find some means, in future, of
shielding ourselves from foreign influence, political,
commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted
I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the
wish of Silas Dean—that there were an ocean of tire
between this and the old world."—Jefferson.

GENERAL INFORMATION. TRAVE.

For Baltimore. The ours leave daily at 6 and 6% A. M., and 8 and 4% P. M., except Sanday, on which day they leave at 4% P. M.

For Alexandria. The Washington and Alexandria, boat leaves Page's Wharf, Seventh street, hourly. Fare five cts.

For Rockville.

The stage leaves every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1. Office, corner of D and 5th streets.

For Upper Marlboro'.

The stage leave every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare

The stage leave every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1 50: Office, nos hwest corner of D and 8th sts.

Nor Gordonsville.

The cars leave Alexandria daily, at 7% o'clock, for Gordonsville and intermediate places.

Nor Richmond.

"he boat leaves the wharf at the terminus of 12th street daily at 1 A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Fare

For Leesburg.

The stage leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Office, United States Hotel.

California Steamers.

The regular mall cleaners.

The regular mail steamers leave New York on the oth and 20th of each month. Persons desirous of writing from this city should mail their letters on the 3d and 18th of each month.

The Post Office.

The Northern and Eastern Mail is opened at 8 o'clock A. M., and half past 7 P. M.; closes at 3 1/2 P. M. and 9 P. M.

The Great Southern Mail is opened at 8 A. M., and closes at 6 P. M. The Southern Mail, as far South as mington, North Carolins, arrives at half past 3 P. closes at 9 P. M.

The Northwestern Mail is open at half-past / P. M. Western Mail is open at 8 o'clock A. M., o Norfolk Mail arrives at 11 o'clock P. M., close

at 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

The California Mail, direct, closes here on the 5d and 18th of each month, at 2 P. M.

Warrenton Mail arrives at 11 A. M., closes at 10 A. M. Warrenton Springs strives at 11 A. M., closes at

Rates of Postage:

Each half ounce, under 8,000 miles, propaid, 8 cents; Rach half ounce, over 5,000 miles, prepaid, 6 cents;

All printed matter in general—anywhere in the United States:

First three ounces - 1 cent.

Then subsequent ounce - 1 cent.

If not prepaid, double these rates. But—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—paid quarterly, in

Books, bound or unbound, weighing not more than pounds, may be sent by mail, for each oz., as fol-Under 2,000 miles, prepaid, 1 cent. Unpaid, 1½ ct.
Over 2 8 cts.
Frections over a single rate are charged as one

rate.

"Periodicals, in the sense used above, are publica-tions issued ence in three months, or oftener."

LAND WARRANTS

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING MADE a large addition to their active capital, are prepared to purchase an unlimited quantity of

LAND WARRANTS,
and will pay, if not more, certainly as much as any
house in this city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New
York; and will deal very liberally with correspondents sending Warrants to us by mail, allowing them still higher rates, in consideration of the loss of this necessary for their transmission to this city, and our return drafts on Northern or Southern cities in pay-

ddress, J. M. CLARKE & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Land Warrants, Washington city, D. C. Address,

January 14, 1856, REFER TO: Colonel James G. Berret, Postmaster, Washington

City, D. C.
Hen. John Wilson, ex-Commissioner of the General

Hon. John Wilson, ex-Commissioner of the General and Office.
Hom. I., P. Walde, ex-Commissioner of Pensions. Chubb Brothers, Bankers, Washington City. Satter, Lea & Co., Bankers, Washington City. All the officers of the Banks in Wheeling, Va. Beebee & Co., Bankers, New York.
Peters, Spence & Co., Bankers, Lynchburg, Va., Paul & Hinton, Bankers, Petersburg, Va., R. H. Maury & Co., Bankers, Richmond, Va. Cashier Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va. Cashier of Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

irginia. Cashier of M. and M. Bank, Parkersburg, Va. James Robb & Co., Bankers, New Orleans. President of the Exchange Bank, Pittsburg, Penn

J. W. Clarke & Co., Bankers, Boston, W. M. & J. C. Martin, Bankers, Charleston, South Carolina. Shingler Brothers, Bankers, Charleston, South

arolina.
P. & A. Vinton, Bankers, New Philadelphia, Ohio Johnston Brothers & Co., Bankers, Baltimora Josiah Lee & Co., Bankers, Baltimora jan 14—2md

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL,
Published by J. Edwin Young & Co.,
Rockytlle, Mantgorean County, Maryland,
tion, and, for that reason, furnishes a desirable medium of advertising to merchants and others of the District cities, who wish to secure a portion of the ext naive trade of this rapidly improving and enterprising county. Terms very moderate,
ian 2—8m

Platform of the American Party, adopted at the semion of the National Council, February 21st, 1856.

February 21st, 1856.

Ist. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

8d. Americans must rule America, and to this end, native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others: nevertheless.

4th. Persons born of American parents residing 4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but
5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth.) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintonance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good

and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will, between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with

the affairs of any other State. 7th. The recognition of the right of the native born and naturalized citizens of the United States permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mo subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission late the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the forma-tion of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ough to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continuous sections.

making a continued residence of twenty-one years making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not hereinbefore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

worship, and no test oaths for office. 11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and

a strict economy in public expenditures. 12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration to the

policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in reopening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right of suffrage sas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kangas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the government; as shown in disparcing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated. sas and Nebraska - as shown in its vacillating co

can party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated
16th. That each State Council shall have author

rity to amand their several constitutions, so as to abolish the several degrees, and institute a pledge of honor, instead of other obligations for fellow-ship and admi sion into the party. 16th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

Chamberlin's Commercial College, Na 101 Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md.

Na 101 Battimore st., Battimore, Md.

Tills Institution presents superior facilities to young men desirous of obtaining a practical business education.

The course of study embraces double entry, book keeping, as practically applied to the management of mercantile, bank, manufacturing, and steamboat books; business penmanship and mercantile computations; familiar lectures on commercial law, upon the subject of bills of exchange, promissory notes, contracts, partnerships, &c.

the subject of bills of exchange, promissory notes, contracts, partnerships, &c.

The exercises are all strictly practical, being deducted from actual business transactions, and so completely combine practice with theory, that students, on the completion of the course, are in every respect competent to conduct, on scientific principles, any set of double-entry books. The students have access of a Commercial Library, procured expressly for their accommodation.

Examinations are held at stated periods, and diplomas are awarded to those found competent to represent the Institution in a mercantile capacity.

Usual length of time to complete the whole course from eight to ten weeks.

from eight to ten weeks.

For narticulars write and receive circular by mail. mar 27-eoodly TIME, MONEY, AND TROUBLE SAVED.

habitants of Washington and its vicinity that he is prepared to execute orders at the shortest notice for marking clothing through a beautiful metallic plate with indelible ink.

Each subscriber will be furnished with a bottle of ink, brush, directions, and a recipe for making their own ink hereafter by two ingredients. Each one can make their ink as strong as they choose.

Price for a name of a person on brass, 50 cents, post office address 25 cents extra; on German silver, 75 cents a name, post office address 25 cents extra for post office address or place of nativity.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Payment must be received with the orders.

Address, at the post office, WHEELER, je 29—4 Metallic Plate Engraver.

STEAMER GEORGE PAGE In connexion with the Orange of Alexandria Railroad.

This commodious steamer will leave her slip, foot of Seventh street daily at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving in of Seventh street daily at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving in Alexandria in season for the trains of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap railroads for Gordonaville, Charlottesville, and Staunton, on the Manassas road for Winchester and Strasburg.

Breakfast on board the boat.

This boat is the only regular line between Washington and Alexandria.

JOHN VAN RISWICK,

RICHARD WALLACH,

Proprietors.

Proprietors.

A LL STRANGERS ould see Henter's Catalogu The distribution of the distribution of the curiosities of the Patent Office.

Also, his description of Powell's great picture.

28—dight

JOHN DEVAUGRAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. S. WEST, Architect and Superintendent of Buildings

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OFFICE, Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 1gt street, (over Dyson's Drug Store.) Entrance on 12th street. mar 20-1y DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.

MRS. C. V. JOHNSTON,

Twelfth street, south of Fennsylvania avenue, (next door to Squire Clark's Magistrate's office,)

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She will cut and beate, out Linings and Patterna dec 21—1y C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.

Surgeon Dentist,

Office near Brown's Hotel, Penn. Avenue.
Charges New York and Philadelphia prices, and
marantoes his work to be equal to any done in these
mar 9-1y R. B. DONALDSON.

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(Entrance on D street.)
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S. of A.--George Washington Camp,
No. 1, needs every Friday evening at Temperance Hall, E street, between 9th and 10th streets.

WM. H. SIBLEY,
feb 8—dly

Recording Secretary.

No. 12, Sons of Temperance, meets every tuesday evening in Temperance Hall, on E street etween 9th and 10th streets, at 7 o'clock, P. M. WM. H. SIBLEY, W. P.

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Conveyancing, de., promptly attended to.

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Goeds promptly delivered.

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DR. S. J. COCKERILLE, DENTIST,
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JAMES H. SMITH, Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of ligars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Snuff Boxes Fine-cut, Chewing, and Smoking To bacco. Pennsylvania Avenue, under Willard's Hotel,

J. W. BARNECLO, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

next door to entrance.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c.,
383 Seventh street, between H and I streets,
WARRINGTON, D. C.
N. B. All articles sold are warranted to prove as rep

PUBLIC BATHS.

NO. 350 C street, in rear of the National Hotel. Open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

may 17-1y and Gaskets kep; constantly on hand and for Alexandria, Virginia, Agents for the Boston Belting Compan

MISS S. A. FAULKNER, DRESS MAKER, South side Pennsylvania avenue, opposite U. S. Hotel, between 3d and 41-2 sts., Washington.

E. OWEN & SON,

Military and Naval
MERCHANT TAILORS,
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Naval and Military uniforms executed in the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. M. McCORMICK & Co.,
Grocers, Produce and General Commission Merchants,
Theatre Building, Cameron Street,
je 15 ALEXANDRIA, VA. If

Sheet Iron Wan Manufacturer, Pitt street, rear of the Marshal House, Alexandria, Va. Roofing, Guttering, and Spouting, will be done in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

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MERCHANT TAILOR

No. 121 King street, Alexandria, Va.,

OFFERS to the public a well selected stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he is prepared to make up at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Alexandria, Va.,

of FERS to the public a well selected at the public and stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he is prepared to make up at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

JOHN A. KEYS, Merchant Tailor, No. 118 King street, (one door west of Pitt,) Alex Constantly on hand Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, &c., and everything to be found in a gentlemen's outfitting establishment.

A. L. GREGORY, dealer in Stoves and A . Tin Ware. Roofing, Spouting, and all kinds of Tin and Copper Ware made to order, Alexandria,

H. BLONDHAEM'S Saint Charles Clothing House, 1, Northwest Corner of King and

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,

For cash, su excellent assortment of fashionable ready-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

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PEISH'S PREMIUM FAMILY FLOUR.

100 BARRELS of the above justly celebrated Family Flour.

ALSO,

50 barrels Welsh's Extra Super Flour, just received per Manassa Gap railroad, via of Strasburg from Winchester, and for sale by the single barrel or dray load, by

KINCHELOE & CO.,

No. 25 King street,

inn 16—tf Alexandria, Va.

G. W. DREW, SUPERIOR DYER AND SCOURER, South side Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, No. 287.

DR. JOHNSTON, BALTIMORE Lock Hospital, has dis-

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

Relief in six to twelve hours. No Mercury or Noxious Drugs. A cure warranted, or no charge, in from

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Physical Powers, Dyspepsis, Langor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Discesse of the Stomsch, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of youth—those dreadful and destructive practices which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

Young Men, Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annu-ally sweeps to an unamely grave, thousands of young men, of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confi-

Marriage. Marriage, Marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored.

Organic Weakness, Immediately cured and full vigor restored. He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., may religiously confide in his honor as a gentle-man and confidently rely upon his skill as a phy-OFFICE, No. 7 South Frederick street,

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner Fail not to observe name and number. Be particular, for Ignorant, Trifling Quacks, with false names or Paltry Humbug Certificates, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnston, lurk near.

All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use on the reply.

Dr. Johnston. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that ever were known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep; great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

Take Particular Notice.

Take Particular Notice.

Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J., addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, marriage, or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youths, viz:

Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dinness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally. The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c.,

Society, Sen Distrist, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing heir vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of Consemption.

Who have intured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when atone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when galeep, and if not remain a marriage impossible, and destroys

cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroya both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be anatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons, must before contemplating

Marriage, reflect that a goind mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy, for

Organic Weakness.

By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs are speedily cured, and full vigor re-Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical, or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily

To Strangers.

The many thousands of the most desperate cases cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, nectices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his structure as gentleman of character and responsibility is a sufficient guarantee to the afficted.

Disease of Imprudence.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make t appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, "kin, &c., prograssing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease owing to the unaklifulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruis the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

The strangers.—The Dr.'s Diplomas hang in his office.

Letters must contain a stump to use on the eply.

Remedies sent by mail.

No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimay 11—dly

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, Of the State of Pennsylvania,
West Penn Square, Philadelphia.
ORGANIZED on the plan of the Industrial Colleges of Continental Europe, and the only College in the Union in which gentlemen graduate in the industrial professions.
Third year, commencing Monday, September 17,

PACULTY. Mathematics and Engineering, Prof. S. H. PEABODY.
General and Applied Chemistry, A. L. KENNEDY.
Mechanics and Machinery, H. H. BOUCHER.
Geology, Mineralogy, & Mining,
Architectural and Topographical

Drawing "J. KERN.

Modern Languages, "V.DE AWARELL.
For catalogues and further information, apply to
A. L. KENNEDY, M. D.,
aug 18—2aw WAS President of Faculty " J. KERN. President of Faculty

DR. WILLIAM LANPHIER, Dentist. No. 40, Washington street, Alexandria, Virginia, (twenty-five year experience in his profession,) will at end in Washington on Mondays and Tuesdays.

Notice left at Berry's & Ca., J. E. Bates's, F. S. Wal-h's Drug Store, Navy Yard, and Clark's Drug Store, on the Island, will meet with prompt attention CAPTAIN S. P. DU PONT, U. S. N.

Speech of Hon. John M. Clayton, OF DELAWARE,

In Executive Session of the Senate, Mar. 11, 1856 The injunction of secresy having been removed Mr. CLAYTON, After several weeks of absence from the Senate, owing to severe indisposition, ask leave to make an explanation, which would have been promptly given at a period when it would have been more fitting had I been able to occupy my seat when the necessity for it first oc-

A gallant officer of the Navy, a citizen of the A gallant officer of the Navy, a citizen of the State of which I am a representative in this body; a man who is, I believe I may truly say, universally honored and estcemed by the citizens of that State—has been personally assailed, indirectly, if not directly, as one of the Naval Board. I refer, sir, to Captain S. F. Dupont. It is not my purpose to follow minutely the tracks of those contemptions. ble calumnistors who have attempted to spread drag-net over every incident of his life, from his boyhood, when he first entered the Navy, to the present hour, in the vain hope that some fault might be discovered—some blot might be fixed upon the stainless name of this brave and chivalrous gentleman, to avenge themselves for the acts of that Naval Board; but I owe it to the people I represent, I owe it to common justice, to bear my sincere testimony in his behalf, and to repel the efforts made to injure him, no matter when or by

whom made.

Sir, this officer, who has been known to his fellow-citizens of Delaware from his childhood, has spent about twenty years of his life affoat upon the ocean wave, fearlessly encountering the perils of battle and tempest, with all the other dangers in-cident to a nautical life. A sailor more accomplished, by the universal testimony of his brother officers, never trod the deck of an American ship officers, never trod the deck of an American sup-of war. For his admirable qualities as a seaman and an officer, he was selected as captain of the Congress frigate, when that noble vessel sailed to California during the Mexican war, under the broad California during the Mexican war, under the broad pendant of the gallant Commodore Stockton, not long since a distinguished member of this body.—Arrived on the coast of California, he was there selected as a man eminently qualified for the command of the American man-of-war Cyane, and for the discharge of those active services, the exercise of that sleepless vigilance required in blockading ports on the coast of Mexico, capturing the vessels, breaking up the trade, and taking a conspicuous part in the conquest of Lower California. Four different Commodores, commanding on that station, bestowed upon him, for the gallant and faithful discharge of his duties, through all the trials and hazards to which he was there subjected, their warm and hearty approval; and the Secretary of the Navy himself added one of the most gratitying rewards which an American sailor can receive, in rewards which an American sailor can receive, the unqualified approval and highest commenda-tion of the Navy Department. The Cyane was the ship of war which, under his command, first hoist-ed the American flag at San Diego, and was most of all instrumental in the conquest of Lower Cali-ifornia. If the annals of your Navy Department are truly written, this was the man who, on the 15th day of February, 1848, performed a deed which, for desperate courage and skilful manage-ment was power supressed in the careful of the

nent, was never surpassed in the annals of war.

That eminently brave and much-lamented officer. That eminently brave and much-lamented officer, Lieutenant Heywood, had been stationed by the commodore commanding the Pasific squadron, with four passed midshipmen and twenty marines, in the mission house at San Jose, to prevent the execution of a threat of Colonel Pineda, that be "would come to that place and put to death all friendly to the flag of the United States." Being suddenly apprized that Heywood was besieged at San Jose, with the whole Mexican force upon him, the commander of the Cyane, with the most sucthe commander of the Cyane, with the most suc cossful dispatch, sailed from La Paz, and arrived before San Jose on the 14th of February, at sundown: He heard the report of the besieging artillery, and beheld the Mexican forces, which included among their infantry, Peneda's veteranos, with the Mexican cavalry, all finely mounted and armed with lances, carbines, and rifles, and all swarming to the attack upon the fortress in which Heywood, with his little band had taken refuge. Heywood was reduced to the utmost extremity for want of provisions and water, having been en-gaged in constant fighting with the overwhelming force of Mexicans for more than three weeks.

Avoiding the danger of an ambuscade by night

Du Pont landed his whole available force, for the rescue of Heywood, from the Cyane, at day-break on the morning of the 15th, that force being but one hundred and two men and officers, all told, and rushed forward to the rescue of Heywood, through a distance of two miles, wading the water and climbing the hills, while driving before him a Mexican force of more than three times his numer. Flanked on both sides by Mexican riflemen in ambush—still forcing his way onward amid showers of bullets, he reached the castle of San Jose defeated and dispersed the Mexicans, and rescued the brave Heywood with his hand. It was this battle of San Vincente, which materially helped to lay the sure foundation for the conquest

With delight we have often read in romance of With delight we have often read in romance of the beleaguered knight rescued from besieging squadrons by the gallantry of his brothers-in-arms, but there is not an incident in history which more thoroughly stirs the blood than the official report which I hold in my hand, which represents Hey-wood, with his distressed, but unconquerable little company, as he looked out amid the blaze of mus-ketry and rifles, from the top of his fortress at sun-down on the 15th of February, 1848, upon the Gulf of California, and saw the Cyane, with the American flag streaming from the rigging, in the offing, giving proof that his countrymen had at last appeared to save himself and his little garrison from those savage enemies who had publicly declared their fixed determination to exterminate them. The anxiety of Heywood that Du Pont should not land until day, lest he should be cut to pieces by the Mexicans in ambush during the darkness of the night, was relieved as day broke upon the scene of conflict, when he found that the com-mander of the Cyane, whose judgment fully ap-prized him of the danger of his position, had then landed his little force as soon as he could see his way, and, though pressed on all sides by the Mexi-cans, who fought desperately, was driving them before him. Painful, indeed, must have been his solicitude when he beheld the small force of his solicitude when he beheld the small force of his countrymen surrounded by superior numbers of the enemy; but still, as the flashes of the musketry enabled him to look through the smoke of the conflict, his heart leaped for joy as he beheld the American standard still pressing onward to save him. The greeting between these two officers and their men, when Heywood sallied out to drive the enemy from the town and support Du Pont, may be better imagined than described. The dangers which surrounded those engaged in the schievebe better imagined than described. The dangers which surrounded those engaged in the achievement of this brilliant victory, where but a few hundred were engaged, was as great to the individuals involved in them as that actually incurred in many of those greater battles where thousands were engaged during the Mexican war. Indeed, had not the Mexicans fired generally above their heads, our aflors must have been cut to pleces. Lieutenant Heywood, in his report to the Com-mander-in-chief, thus describes the result:

"On the 14th we continued digging for water. We found that the enemy had thrown up a second breastwork more to the westward, giving them a cross-fre upon our watering-place. There was a continued fire kept up upon the cuartel during the day. At three o'clock and thirty minutes, P. M., a sail was reported

in sight, which proved to be the United States ship 'Cyane.' She anchored after sundown. We saw her getting her boats out, and were extremely apprehersive that she would attempt to land men, when, in a night ambuscade, with such odds against them, disastrous consequences might exaue. It was, of course, a joyful sight to see friends so near; but I entertained great doubt that they would be able to rander us any essential assistance, the enemy being so vastly superior in numbers.

"The enemy continued their fire on us during the

WHOLE NO. 421.

"On the 15th, at daylight, we became aware that the 'Cyane' was landing men. They soon commenced their advance, which, for a few minutes, was continued with the opposition of only a scattering fire; then the enamy opened upon them in carnest. They had concentrated nearly their entire force near the hamlet of San Vicente. We saw the flash of musketry through all the hills above the ranches. There were the odds of more than three to one against our friends. Steadily they came on, giving back the tire of the enemy as they advanced.

"There was still a party of the enemy occupying the town firing upon us. I took thirty men and sallied out upon them, drove them from cover, killing one and wounding several of them, and marched on to join the 'Cyane' men, who, with Captain Du Pont at their head, had now drawn quite near to us. There were small detached parties of the enemy still hovering about them and firing at them, but the main body of the enemy had been broken, and retired to San Animas, distant two miles.

"The march of the 'Cyane' men to our relief

Animas, distant two miles.

"The march of the 'Cyane' men to our relief through an enemy so vastly their superior in numbers, well mounted, and possessing every advantage in knowledge of the ground, was certainly an intrepid exploit, as creditably performed as it was skilfully and boldly planued, reflecting the greatest honor on all concerned, and resulting most fortunately for us in our harassed situation."

The Commodore commanding the Pacific squad-The Commodore commanding the Pacine squar-ron at the time, in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, ten days after the battle, expresses his commendation in these terms. (I read from the public document transmitted to Congress from the Navy Department shortly afterwards:)

United States Ship Independence, Mazatlan, February 25, 1848.

Siz: I have the honor to forward herewith reports from Commander S. F. Du Pont, and Lieutenant Charles Heywood, dated 16th and 22d February, and 21st and 22d same month. 21st and 22d same month.

I want words to express my sense of the gallant conduct of these officers, and of the officers and men under their command, as detailed in their reports; but feel that I am perfectly safe in saying that the annals of no war can furnish instances of greater coolness, of more indomitable perseverance, of more conspicuous bravery, and of sounder judgment, than are to be found in these details. They will be read with pride and pleasure by the Department, and by every American, and will secure to all concerned a most envisible place in the estimation of their countrymen.

I have the best reason to believe that these reports so far from overrating the acts of those concerned are strongly imbued with the modesty of true courage which adheres to truth, but shrinks from exaggera-tion, and rather diminishes than magnifies its own

deeds.

The satisfaction arising from this brilliant victory over the enemy is clouded by the fall of Passed Midshipman Tenant McLanshan, a young officer of great promise. He received the fatal wound standing by the fag of his country, and died in the hour of victory—an early but envisible death—placing his name high on the roll of those who peril all in the cause of their country, and giving to his afflicted friends the mournful satisfaction arising from the reflection that he has sealed a life of honor with a death of glory.

The presence of the Cyane, and the excellent judgment of Commander Du Pont and Lieutenant Heywood, will, I hope, secure the garrison at San Jose from further molestation until the measures which Governor Mason informs me he is taking to send reinforcements into the territory, can be effected.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obdient servant,

dient servant, WM. BRANFORD SHUBRICK, Commanding Pacific Square

Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C. I forbear, sir, to comment upon other incidents n the life of Captain Du Pont referred to in the naval documents, which reflect honor upon his character both as a man and an officer; but I must be permitted to revert to those matters which have been made the subject of animadversion against him. To find ground upon which to rest a censure, some of those who fancy their friends were injured by his action as a member of the Naval Board, have been compelled to go back and ransack the annals

of the Navy Department nearly twenty years ago.

It will be seen that this gentleman's life has been passed without a blemish upon his reputation. passed without a blemish upon his reputation. What a noble commentary it is upon any man's character that his enemies cannot find one single point for repreach, even in this instance imaginary, without going back beyond a history of most exemplary public service of nearly twenty years! On the memorable cruise of the Ohio line-of-battle ship to the Mediterraneau, un'ier Commodore Hull, in 1838, 189, 10, 141, some of the ditt of our neval 1838-'39-'10-'41, some of the elite of our naval officers were ordered to that ship, and Du Pont was among the number. As a young lieutenant on the deck of that noble ship, it is acknowledged by all that no officer was more efficient. No one could have more faithfully discharged all his duties. But it was the misfortune of Lieutenant Du Pont, together with nearly all the wardroom officers of that ship, to incur the displeasure of the commodore. Though perfectly prepared to do so, I shall not

enter into an account of the difficulties which in-terrupted the social relations between the Com-modore and his officers. These difficulties had their origin in a question of apartments, and derived their chief importance from a peculiar, combination of circumstances. He wrote strong letters to the Secretary of the Navy against these officers, charging them with disrespect to him.— Among the incidents which furnished the grounds Among the incidents which turnished the grounds of complaint was a fight between some of his officers and the people of Port Mahon, while the Ohio was lying in that harbor. The officers attended a carnival ball, during which the people of the place, without apparent provocation, commenced an at-tack upon the American officers, who were only eight in number, including several young midship-men. Du Pont, of course, took part in the fight, in defence of himself and the other officers, and in defence of himself and the other officers, and without arms these eight gentlemen beat, in a fair fight, about five times their number, and were about to restore order in the ball-room, when sud-denly, by command of the Governor, the armed soldiery of the garrison, twenty-five in number, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, led on by their officers, charged upon the Americans in the theatre, where this occurred, and beat these young officers cruelly and brutally. Du Pont made a report of the whole affair to the captain, and asked that his statement of the outrage committed by the Governor at Port Mahon might be transmitted to the Senators and Representative from his native State in Congress. In this affair Du Pont was to blame for nothing.

He bravely defended his own life and the lives

of his friends, who escaped with their lives indeed, though covered with blood and wounds and sub-jected to the most shameful indignities. An atjected to the most shameful indignities. An attempt was made to represent the carnival ball as a
disreputable place; but this imputation was completely refuted by the fact that the ladies of the
commodore's own family were present in that assembly in the early part of the evening. Du
Pont's request for permission to send a copy of
his report of this affair to the Senators and merabers of Congress from his State, drew down upon him, as it appears from this correspondence, a special censure from Commodore Hull, of which he was wholly ignorant till the call for these papers

was made.

The result of all the commodore's representations to Mr. Paulding, the Secretary of the Navat that time, made before he received the state